4 1

QUIET IN THE SENATE-A PLEA FOR THE WOMEN -PRINCE AND PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- A great calm hath fallen on the Senate of the United States. The long, sav-age fight over Virginia is ended, and legislation has resumed its usual every-day course-peaceful, parliamentary, and-a little dull. We no longer see the Senator from Massachusetts, facing this way and that, like Tanrus in the arena, to meet his alert assailants, quivering from their sword-thrusts, but tossing one, and goring another as only such a strong, resolute creature can. We no longer see the Senator from Nevada, watching the bill like a faithful mastiff, bouncing out of his kennel-I should say his seat—to meet every menacing demonstra tion; or the Senator from Missouri, bobbing up like a jack in the box, whenever the spring of his favorite mendment is touched. We no longer see half the House dropping in, after their adjournment, to listen and commentate condemn or appland, to glower or glow; no longer see Butler come rolling in, under a heavy sail of his wide-winged water-proof, like a man-of-war prepared to run down all smaller and peacefulier craft, or behold Representative Woodward, seated at full length on one of the red sofas, watching the proceedings with stern judicial disapproval. Here, by the way, is a man who, by mind, meen, and manner, should belong to the Senate. After the manner of Capt. Cuttle, in recommending his time-piece, I might say, put him back on Free Trade, and forward a little on Civil Rights and Weman's Rights, and you would have a Senator as would

do that henorable body credit.

The fight on the much-amended bill in the House short and charp. Here also was a callant rebellion against Massachusetts dieintorship. Here also the bull was bailed, the red flag shaken in his very face, and his sides well pricked and belabored. It was as good as a play to see those "potent, grave, and reverend seignors" bend, and laugh out right humanly. Here was really some cause for mirth, though perhaps the object scarcely saw it, but I have noticed that Congress is usually thankful for small favors in the way of wit and humor. In the Senate especially, where gravity is the rule-and there is more than one legislator whose presence and style of oratory would, as Lamb says, "throw a damper on a '-a very mild joke goes a great way.

Now that Georgia has been put junder discipline, and Virginia, proudest of the wayward sisters, been accorded permission to join the family-circle, though under bonds to keep the peace, we look for no more such lively times as we have just had until the momentous XVIth Amendment is brought before Congress. Then, "what larks!" Whatever the issue (and I must confess my hope is not strong, nor my anticipations jubilant!) I trust there will be an earnest, a dispassionate discussion of this measure. All we strong-minded malcontents ask is serious consideration and investigation, honest argument, justice, pure and simple. Let the moral, abstract right be recognized and conceded, and, it seems to me the perception and recognition of the political, practical right must soon follow, as the logical result of the large Republican idea. Things which are right in essence, eternally right, surely can only be in appearance and temporarily wrong, or even inexpedient. Quod verum tutum-what is true is

The late Woman's Suffrage Convention in this city was doubtless as fully and fairly reported in your columns as the work could be done by a young lady who had set her pretty, piquant face and her merry little heart against the tiresome, unfashionable cause of woman's political enfrauchisement. Your fair reporter looks fresh and spirited, as though her yoke had been easy and her bur-den light; she may not feel for or with the hard toilers, the earnest thinkers, the passionate protestants, whom, in her bright, laughing eyes, " much learning" in a barder school of life hath "made mad." No stern experience of injustice or humiliation has yet compelled her, it seems, deeply to consider these things. Her "lines are cast in pleasant places;" from a tribune broader and freer than that of Rome she has a right to be heard in criticism and judgment on the perambulating parliament of women whose demands and discussions, arguments and pleas, have done much to make her life and labor pleasant and honorable. Well, we thank you for sending a woman to report the Convention. Her presence there was a great argument for fair play for women, and equal

wages for equal services.

Though possibly the leaders of the movement may have exaggerated ideas of their success here, I think they have just cause to be encouraged. This demonstration is a great advance on that of last year. The speak ing was liner, the audiences were larger and of better material, the interest shown was more earnest and respectful, and the daily and Sunday press have indulged in less ridicule. I think the managers, clever as they are, and wise in their generation, err in urging distin guished men discovered in the audience, Senators and Representatives, supposed to be "under conviction," to don their retired positions, and come up to the "anxious seat," that is, the platform. Even prominent man has accepted the principle on which an npopular cause rests, it is another and a graver thing to Women, though having no political interests or obligations, find it hard to advocate our claim to the suffrage in the face of incessant ridicule and opposition; still, they do make great sacrifices for this, as for any other great principle they take to heart,

and devotion in this matter from men, and Congressmen at that. It is a great point gained, when men of intellect and influence like the members of the Judiciary Commit-tee are prevailed upon to hear our best advocates, and cainly to weigh their arguments. Instantaneous conversions should not be looked for—"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Better not shake the

tree until the frut be ripe.

"A man committed against his will lis of the same opinion still."

Yesterday, while we sat in the Senate, listening to Mr. Howe, on the Currency, something happened. The door of the Dyplomatic Gallery opened, and there entered the distinguished-looking English Minister, followed by Arthur-William Patrick-Albert, Dake of Saxony, Prince of Coburg-Gotha, K. G., Lieut. R. A .- all of him! A very mild young lion he seemed, as he quietly gazed, and istened, or made his whispered comments on the scene. He looks older than his years. He has his mother's nose, and what is better, his mother's smile. He wore on this occasion a brown coat, gray trowsers, blue necktic, blue striped shirt, cinnamon colored gloves. He carried an umbrella (not blue cotton), and a stovepipe hat. Shades of the Eighth Honry, and the Second Charles, what a costume for an English Prince of the blood! But we have fallen on evil, degenerate, democratic days.

The Prince is made much of here, as though Uncle Samuel's charge to us were, "Embrace him, love him, give him welcome hither," and we were trying to obey "doing a not disagreeable duty with alacrity." for young Arthur himself, he goes about quietly, simple in dress and manner, wearing a peculiarly modest, unas suming expression which seems to say, as said that sweet

Prince Arthur of old time: "I am not worth this coll that's made for me."

An amusing anecdote of a chance encounter with roy-alty, is going about just now. While the Prince and party were en route from New-York, a Western man got on the train, at Baltimore, on the Junction, and by mis take, made his way into the special car, where he quietly took a seat. Presently, seeing a nice young man reading a paper, with another lying at his feet, he stepped up to the stranger, and lacking old Jack's loyal instinct, thus accosted the true Prince: "Have you done with this

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution, which was agreed to requesting the Secretary of War to communicate the result of the surveys of the harbor of Du Luth, at the head of Lake Superior, with a view to its improvement. THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Senate proceeded to consider the message of the President, vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, which proposed the extension of a patent for an improvement in pistols. The reasons of the President, assigned in the message, with all the papers bearing on the case, including the petition of the claimant, were then read.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the reasons upon which the bill was passed. A stare of astonishment was the only reply. Again he asks, raising his voice, "Have you done with this paper, Sir!" Again the same mute, amazed reply—a steady Guelph-ic stare. It is highly probable his Highness had never before been addressed after the plain Republican style. At this point the indignant traveler broke forth. "Why - and :" (words which I really cannot bring myself to write, though I remember to have encountered them in various religious publications), "can't you say yes, or no?"

Well, yes then," said the Prince, which was goodnatured, and sensible, but dreadfully un-Princely. " Now. to the Tower with him!" or "Off with his head!" or "S'death, sirrah!" or "Od's blood tr-r-raitor, thou diest!"

were something worth hearing.
But High Tragedy went out of Windsor Castle and Whitehall with the Tudors and Stuarts, as it has gone out of our Capitol and Courts, with Chivalry and Slavery Cromwell there, and Lincoln here, put an end to stage

THE NEGRO IN ART-BUCHSER'S PAINTINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- I think that as a rule, in this country at least, Art is somewhat neglectful of current events. It has evinced enterprise enough in placing before us what is remote and difficult of as witness Church's "Heart of the Andes," and Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains." I am by no means disposed to deprecate this class of services. Indeed, for cotemuse and enjoyment pictures of things remote o rare are more likely to be appreciated than those of things which are familiar. Yet there is much which is on, much of what is scattered in profusion all around us, both in nature and in human life, which, nevertheless, is not familiar, but on the contrary passes under our very eyes unscen, and when brought to our abtontion is found to possess all the attraction of perfect

novelty. Thus the characters, scenes, and incidents of Dickens's novels are generally taken from cotemporary every day life, and give evidence of the closest observation, yet the charm of his books is certainly not inferior to that with which Sir Walter Scott invested the heroes and heromes of medieval times. Mereover, there is much which is not only common but familiar also which nevertheless is well worthy of being immortalized on canvas for the purpose of preserving for future genera-tions those features of the present time which best typify its spirit, its aims, and its progress.

to me to have struck a vein in the common life of to-day

which, although at first sight somewhat uninviting, is

nevertheless rich in artistic material. Either by accident

or by some sort of subtle attraction—more probably the latter—this artist has been drawn into painting negro

subjects, and one work of this kind has followed another

until he may almost claim this line of painting as his

specialty. When in this city in 1866-7, soon after his ar-

rival from Europe, he painted several pictures of this

class which attracted considerable attention, including

"The Blacklers" and "The Returned Volunteer." During

the Summer of 1867, spent in Virginia, he enjoyed good

opportunities of studying negro character, and after spending a portion of the intervening time in traveling

in the West be returned last Summer to the same State,

Mr. MERCUR (Rep. Penn.)—For the cellection of debts due from Southern Railroad corporations.

Arolisums the office of coscalestonal frinter. Mr. Cake (Rep. Penn.), from the Committee on Frinting, reported a bill for the abolition of the office of Congressional Frinter, and the election by concurrent resolution or joint ballot of the Superintendent of Public Printing to perform the same duties at a salary of \$4,000. After a brief discussion the bill was passed without a division. Mr. STRONG (Rep., Conn.) presented remonstrances of firms in Hartford, Conn., against further duties on imported steel. The House then proceeded to the consideration of pri-I have been led into these reflections by a recent visit to the studio of Frank Buchser, in this city, who seems

Mr. MERCUR (Rep., Penn.)—For the collection of debts the from Southern Railroad corporations. Anolishing the office of congressional printer.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The only bill passed in the morning hour was one for the relief of 3, and H. Sayles of Connecticut, making an allowance of \$8,688 in connection with a contract for army clothing.

THE GEOROITA MEMBERS REFUSED ADMISSION.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the claimants to seats from the State of Georgia, under the election of April 20, 1888, declaring them not entitled to their seats. (The claimants were admitted to their seats at the last Congress, and claim to be entitled under the same election to seats in the present Congress.) After some little discussion and explanation, the resolution was adopted.

A SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBER REJECTED.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), from the Committee on Elections, asked that the Committee on Elections be discussed from the further consideration of the claims of Mr. Simpson, a member elect from the Pourth District of South Carolina, he being unable to take the test-oath. So ordered.

Ellis were introduced and referred as follows:

spending a portion of the intervening time in traveling in the West he returned last Summer to the same State, where he painted his portrait of Lee, and devoted his time chiefly to negro subjects, producing several pictures of originality and merit. One of these, a charming little piece entitled "Gossip," is now in the hands of Prang of Boston to be chromoed. His principal work of this class, however, is one which is not yet finished, but is far enough advanced to make its scope and character sufficiently apparent. I think the verdict of all judges of art who have seen it is that it will be a great picture. Its little, I believe, is "Mary Blaine," which touching ballad a young man with strong, expressive negro features it singing to a mixed group of his own color and accompanying himself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially misself on the banjo. The time is evidently initially summer, and the characters are taking their rest at noon under the grateful shade of an apple tree, the troubadour scated on the ground, and his listeners grouped around him in various neglige attitudes. It is difficult to imagine an expression of deeper earnestness and feeling than the artist has thrown into the faces of the singer and several of his auditors. Among the latter, the most conspicuous is a young milatto woman whose features present a most striking and impressive type of beauty, while her attitude and expression are those of a physical repose, the perfection of which is in wonderful contrast with the strong emotions of the spirit. The fine eye, which can evidently flash fire upon occasion, is suffused with a mist of tears, and the face reflects sympathy in every line. The other figures will be at once recognized as familiar, yet superior and striking ridered.
Rills were introduced and referred as follows: ordered.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., III.)—To organize the Territory of Lincole, and consolidate the Indian tribes into a Territorial Government; also to provide a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the reports of Rear-Admiral Davis on the subject of the Darien Canal. Adopted.

The APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 o'clock p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA (Rep., Penn.) in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) addressed the Committee at considerable length, on what he styled "the wrongs

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) addressed the Committee at considerable length, on what he styled "the wrongs and oppression of the people." In discussing the origin and existence of the national debt, he asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt, as stated on paper, had no existence in reality; that it was a trand fastened upon the labor of the nation, afterly without consideration, either legal or moral; that it was a sheer and naked extertion from the wants, the necessities and the helpiessness of the people and the armies when they were wholly at the mercy of capital. He had underestimated the wrongs of the people and the enormous advantages of the bondholders, rather than overestimated them. In 1852 there were issued bonds to the amount of \$60,924,460, at 6 per cent. The average enormous advantages of the bondholders, rather than overestimated them. In 1852 there were issued bonds to the amount of \$0.982,450, at 5 per cent. The average price of gold was then 1381, in enremcy. At that rate the purchasers of the first issue of over \$60,000,000 paid for those bonds \$44,030,649 in gold. If those bonds were to be paid back in gold, the holders would receive \$16,951,501 more than they paid to the Government. This was a bonus, a gift. On this bonus interest to the amount of \$6,102,654 was already paid, and the interest yet to accuse on it would reach the sum of \$14,239,526. The account, therefore, in 1862 stood as follows:

Amount of boads soid. \$60,302,459
Amount paid for them. \$60,302,459
Amount of boads. \$60,302,459
Amount of boads. \$60,302,459
Amount of boads. \$60,302,459
Amount of boads. \$60,302,459
Amount of boads and interest thereos. \$7,232,361
Thus it would be seen that on an investment of a little over \$14,000,000, the traffickers in national bonds had outsided securities for over \$37,000,000, not one dollar of the vaults of the Treasury. The same system of canculation on the bond issue of 1863-\$160,237,5506—with gold averaging 158, showed that the bondholders had paid

preacher of freedom stirring in the heart such sentiments as sometimes endure through a life-time, giving purpose and direction to powers which would cise have remained latent.

Buchser's negro paintings are progressive. He seems to have been impressed at first with the grotesque or the increly picturesque in negro character, but he was not slow to penetrate to the poetical, and to do justice to the sympathetic nature and grave carnestness underlying that levity which Slavery superinduced upon cheerfulness. But his latest advance is the most important. He has discerned the ambision, the hope, and the aspiration that mark the great transition which the negro race in this country is now undergoing—a transition, perhaps, the most rapid, gigantic, and beneficent which the history of the human race has yet witnessed. For him who possesses the gonins to become the historian upon canvas of this grand progress—this sudden leap from Slavery and concomitant barbarism to freedom and civilization—ther is here one of the most fruitful lields which art has ever attempted to cultivate. To Buchser belongs the honor of having first entered it, and judging by what he has already accomplished, I do not doubt that he is destined to reap thereia a lasting fame. Some of his recent pictures bring into striking prominence that ambition which seems to be the ruling characteristic of the negro's present slage of development—his absorbing eagerness to learn. One of these is entitled "Speling it Out," and represents a boy who has somewhere picked up a copy of The Tribune, which he has spread out upon the ground, and he lies face downward, resting upon his cibows, intently engaged in the effort to make himself acquainted with some portion of its contents. Another, which is named "E pur se mnove" (and yet it moves), brings into similar prominence the same idea. In both of the faces one sees a full realization of the truth that "knowledge is power" and a necessity adjunct of freedom.

It should be said too that it is not at all as a politici

Mr. Stouthflox (kep., Mass.) obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of saying a few words in seidlition in defense of the Republican party and the Republican Administration. It would stand the assaults made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) in his beautiful "periods," but it could not stand an assault in the house of its friends. He declared that his colleague, Mr. Dawes, yesterday had controverted no word or flexice, or calculation, or estimate, which he (Mr. Butler) had submitted to the country the day before, with one exception, and that was as to the error of \$400,000 or \$500,000 over and above the error of \$7,000,000, in the estimate of the Post-Office Department. He explained how the error in the Post-Office department. He explained how the error in the Post-Office department was made by adding the estimated revenue of the Department to its estimated expenditure. What had prevented his colleague from stating in his first speech the particulars of the interview which he had had with the President! He would pass over what his colleague had said about him "warming" him (Mr. Butler) into his. He thought he had been tolerably lively for some time past. [Laughter.] He was not torpid by any means. If he was, he woodered what his colleague would think of him when warmed up. [Laughter.] He thanked God that he never had been "warmed into life" by any man, or by any society that could "boost" him higher than he could himself. He never had any trouble on that score. He kept no newspaper or newspaper reporter in his pay to trumpet his praise. He was not casily "warmed into life." and he was still more hard to kill. [Laughter.] Commenting on Mr. Dawes's allusion yesterday to the 500 supernumerary army officers, he reminded the House that he (Mr. Butler) had reported, last Congress, a bill to stop that abuse, got it through the Committee of the Whole, and that on the vote in the House the bill had been defeated, the vote of his colleague (Mr. Dawes) leading the van in opposition. In conclusion, he as

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) obtained the floor, and said he had sought it to state that it was not in the power of his colleague, by anything that he could utter on the subject, to involve him in further debate on it. What he (Dawes) had said on the subject had gone to the country; what his colleague had said on it had also gone to the country. He did not desire to add one word to, or to qualify, anything he had said; he was content with the judgment of the country, and was prepared and ready to move on to the work.

The Committee thereupon rose.

Mr. FITCH (Rep., Nev.), from the Post-Office Committee, reported the Post-Route bill, which was passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced the bill to regulate commerce between the States in regard to certrin commercial paper, which was referred.

THE TAX ON FARMERS.

Mr. REEVES (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to abolish the produce brokers' tax, as imposed on farmers and market gardeners, which was referred.

The House then adjourned, with the understanding that to-merrow's session will be for debate only.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the reasons upon which the bill was passed.

His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) proposed to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the Currency bill.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) urged the necessity of adhering to the special order appointed for Friday, which involved the consideration of the business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. He said that immediate action was imperatively demanded upon the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, and remarked that the Senatore could have no carthly conception of the misery and suffering of the indigent of the District.

After considerable discussion the Senate finally determined to adhere to the order specially appointed for the consideration of business from certain Committees.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, appropriating \$30,000, was taken up and discussed by Mesars. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio), DAVIS (Dem., Ky.), POMEROY (Rep., Wis.), and others.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., wis.), and others.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Wis.), and others.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved further to amend so as to provide accommindations for the indigent women, The amendments to the bill being finally adopted the bill was passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday. In an editorial article in The Woman's Jouralon "Lady Byron Vindicated," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe cays: "It is the substantiation of the charge made against Lord Byron, as set forth in the present volume, which alone concerns us. Concerning this we must say that we know of no theory of proof, logical, legal, or nathematical, upon which Mrs. Stowe can be said to have proven what she felt herself obliged, in the first instance, to assert. The passages quoted by her, and italicised, from Byron's poems and letters, will scarcely supply to other minds than here, the construction which she puts upon them. Other evidence she has none. Her vindication of her friend is natural and just." It did not become the mistress of Lord Byson to at in judgment upon his wife. Nor can we see any sufficient reason to justify conservative Blackwood in disturbing the tracke ghosts of this now antiquated struggle. But Mrs. Blowe's statements concerning Lord Byron seem to us very bitter and partial. The article thus refers to Mrs. Leigh: And lastly comes one folded in the cerements of death, and in the deeper tissues of filial affection. Here is one said to have been the cause and agent of surpassing offense. Her crumbling bones are shaken to wake a hideous phantom of diagrace and guilt, straing even in the abodes of proven what she felt herself obliged, in the first instance Her crumbling bones are shaken to wake a hideous phan-tom of diagrace and guilt, strange even in the abodes of thieves, in the dark haunts of Magdalens. She cannot speak. The crime of which she is accused is brought forward upon ground which silows neither proof nor dis-proof. But we will say for her, "Is she not a woman and a sister? Houst her memory ondure the burning hell of shame rather than that Lady Byron's Arctic should be considered as a little under temperature for a luxuriant and tropical imagination?" We shall emphatically au-swer. "Bo."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL-SHIPS. Fifty-seven years ago, the venerable John and eleemosynary institutions of New-York, in a commu-nication to the Common Council, submitted the outline of a plan for an asylum for vagrant youths, urging "its conviction had pressed upon him of the importance of a stitutes so long a stride toward the solution of the

words are:

sel in the merchant marine or U. S. Navy. His own

school-ship rides the waves of New-York harbor, and the wisdom no less than the patriotism of the prison chap-lain stands fully vindicated. It is true that, though a citizen of New-York was the first to suggest this important measure, we lingered in the good work till other peoples had got the start of us in carrying out the policy by legislative enactments. England has successfully in augurated the system, and school-ships now constitute a department of her reformatory agencies in behalf of juvenile delinquents. Massachusetts tried the system as an experiment ten years ago; but the measure has long since passed the experimental stage, and is now established as a complete success. The "Nautical Reform School," as it is there called, is necommodated with two ships, capable of receiving together 360 boys, one of which is stationed at Eoston, the other at New-Bedford. The whole number received since the organization of the

species. In the process of the proce

down before breakfast.

In Winter at 5 o'clock, and in Summer at 8 o'clock, the colors are hoisted, boats lowered, sails loosed, and yards crossed, when the weather and other circumstances will allowed. At 87 a. m., the decks are cleanly swept fore and att. The drum now rolls off for bright work, and the guns' crews repair to their respective stations, where each has a particular The topmen also repair to their several stations and by chronometer; the use of the log, line and glasses, and feetly happy while learning the intricacies of knots and hitches, and while working aloft and clambering about the evolutions that occur, such as tacking and wearing ship, reefing, getting under weigh, and each rope is manned and sail made or reduced without

At 11:20 a. m. the boatswain and his mates pipe the hands from aloft, school is dismissed, the decks are sought, the ship's cook reports the dinner ready for inspection, the officer of the deck examines it, and, if properly cooked, orders it served out. At 11:50 the mess cloths are spread on the berth deck, the dinner placed thereon, the boys formed in line, and at meridian, on the stroke of eight bells, dinner is piped, and the boys marched down to their respective mosses.

p. m., when the hands are turned to and the decks swept school-room, and the school boys of the morning become small-arm men and workers of the great guns during the afternoon, while during the following forenoon that are

tion of the preas on the action of Coroner Flynn and sent into the rigging to take their turn at seamanship. In this way every boy in the ship is enabled to participate in all the different duties once in two days. It has been found that by varying the exercises in this manner they do not become irksome, as there is thus a constant

change of occupation. At 4 p. m. the decks are cleared up, sweepers again piped, and tea served out to the messes. At 4:30, supper sing piped, the boys are marched to the berth deck where, after the evening repast, they are permitted to indulge in recreation until 7. The evening amusements of the boys are under the supervision of the schoolmaster. The berth deck is well lighted, and the lads are allowed books from the library and paper for writing. Cards are forbidden, but games of chess, checkers, backgammon, dominoes, &c., are allowed. At 7, general muster is held followed by sigging and prayers, all joining in these themselves in their hammocks, all noise ceases, and all lights and fires are reported out by the master at arms. The sleeping quarters are placed in charge of a ship's corporal, who keeps watch on the berth deck and pre-

serves perfect silence. In addition to the officers and sub-officers, there is small force of seamen, who are of great assistance in the matter of practical seamanship. Their presence among the boys has an excellent effect, as the latter are after at imitating the actions of their seniors. The food furnished to the boys, though piain, as it should be, is abundant and good and sufficiently varied. It is well adapted to the promotion of heath, the dietary having been prepared by a medical efficer of high standing. The dross of the lads is similar to the uniform wern by the seamen of the U.S. Navy. The articles furnished are of good quality, and well adapted to shield their persons from the severily of the weather. The condition of their clothing is inspected every morning at quarters, and all needful pants taken to instil a feeling of self-respect into their minds, as an incentive to the care of their appared and their personal appearance.

The purishments inflicted for breach of discipling are small force of seamen, who are of great assistance in

The punishments inflicted for breach of discipline are The punishments inflicted for breach of discipline are of a mild character, being restricted to confinement not exceeding three days, extra duty, reduction of rations, separate meals, and privation of the customary amusements. No corporal punishment is permitted. All punishments by confinement, exceeding 24 hours, must be reported to the Commissioners. The officers and petty officers are required, by example as well as precept, to teach the boys habits of subordination, prompt obedience to orders, neatness in their dress, clearliness and propriety in their messes, and quiet, order and system in the performance of all their dutes. It is their duty promptly to rebuke and report to the captain, any boy who is guilty of the use of profane or otherwise improper ianguage.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

It has already been stated that daily prayers are held in the evening, in which all the school unite. The observance of Sunday as a religious holiday is carefully maintained. No unnecessary work is allowed. The boys are neatly dressed in their Sunday suit; and such books of their faith as may be approved by the Chaplain are distributed among them. Free access to the ship is granted to the Protestant and Catholic chaplains of the Department at all tunes, and on Sunday to such clergymen as they may designate, and to suen other ministers and lay speakers as may be invited or approved by the authorities in charge. It is thus seen that the religious preferences of all are respected, and provision made for both Catholic and Protestant instruction. Divine service is held both morning and evening on Sanday.

The artraggments for cooking and heating appeared to

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. MERTING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Supt. Kennedy sent in the following interesting commu

Supt. Kennedy sent in the following interesting communication:

New-York, Jan. 24, 1870.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police: Dear Sir: Through you to the Department, I send a piece of the old buttonwood or Sycamore tree, more commonly known as the old Varian Tree, that stood on the sidewalk on the west side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts, Broadway, formerly the old Albany post road. The history of this tree, with three others, that stood in front of the old house in which I was born, is interesting. As near as I can ascertain, it was pianted by some of the Dutch settlers on this island, between the years 1625 and 1630, making it 240 years old, at least. The house was built partly from some old Dutch galliot that was drawn up Stuyvesant Creek, which ran across where Twenty-second-st, and the Third-ave, now are, there northward to about the northeast corner of the present Madison-square, formerly the site of the old State Arsenal, and Potter's Field, to and across the old Albany Post Road, now Broadway, where were about the head-waters that flowed into Stuyvesant Creek. As a relie of the pioneers of the Western Continent of America, I send a small piece of the Old Tree, to be placed in your Headquarters, that future generations may contemplate the rapid growth of our city.

Respectfully yours, Geo. W. Varian.

POLICE TRIALS. Commissioner Bosworth listened to the complaints against policemen yesterday. Patrolman John Grace of the Fourth Precinct was complained of for having been drunk on July 2, 1869. The reason for the complaint

the Fourth Precinct was complained of for having been drunk on July 2, 1869. The reason for the complaint being made so long after the offense was committed was that Grace has been sick since. Grace admitted the truthfulness of the charge, but added that he was unwell on the day specified, and drank some liquor, which overcame him. The case was referred to the Board.

Alexander P. Irwin, of No. 195 East Seventeenth-st., complained of Patrolman Patrick Gaffney for clubbing him. He stated that a boy came to him who said he was hungry, and that he had a mother who was deslitute, with five other children dependent on her. Complainant gave the boy somehing to gat, bought shoes and stockings for him, and finally started to accompany the boy to his bone, in order to ascertain whether the boy spoke truthfully. On the way they were met by Officer Gaffney, who collared the boy. Mr. Irving asked him what was his reason for doing so. The officer shewered him in a rough manner, and complainant then looked at the officer's number, whereupon Gaffney turned upon and clubbed him in a brutal manner. The officer declared positively that he had never seen the complainant before he came into the Station-House and identified him as the ease who had clubbed him. He admitted that the post described by Mr. Irving was his, and that he was on post at the time mentioned by the complainant. The case was adjourned in order to admit the introduction of more testimony.

Patrolmen Thomas Bradley and Thomas W. Cotton of the Fifteenth Precinct were complained for or acting in a disorderly manner while returning with their platoon from a fire, having roughly pushed against and knocked down an old man who was on his way to the Station-House for a might's lodging.

Capt. John J. Williamson of the Sixteenth Precinct complained that Patrolmen Flizsimmons, Hoyt, Sinclair, and Fuller failed to discover a burglary in the dry goods store of Morris Roberts, at No. 183 Eighthave., when also described to show that these nen were to blame for the occurrence,

Dr. A. W. Brookway. Owing to the comments of a por-

the action taken in a rease yesterday, or to give the testimony of Dr. Brockw. y to the reporters. He, however, says that the testimon y is important, and contradicts the testimony of some of her withesses with reference to Dr. Brockway's action bet ore and after the death of Mr. Alexander.

Deputy Coroner Sin'ne, the latter declined to make public

Alexander.

Neither Mr. or Mrs. Gardin, T were present during the examination. It is thought that nothing for ther will be done in the case until Prof. D. remus's analysis of the portions of the body of deceased intrusted to him is complete and his report made.

THE PNEUMATIC BORE IN COURT

The case of the Mayor, &c., agt. The Beach Pneumatic Company, was called in the Sup, eme Court-at Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Cardiozo. The defendants were incorporated in 1868, their Charter authorizing them to construct pneumatic tubes beneath the streets of this city and Brooklyn, and under the North and East rivers, but compelled them to build first an experimental piece to the Post-Office. The Postmaster re fusing to permit any connection to be made there, on the. ground that he had no authority by law to permit it, the

fasing to permit any connection to be made there, on the ground that he had no authority by law to permit it, the charter was amended in 1869. Under the charter they were bound to submit their plans to the approval, they commenced operations, and have now proceeded some 180 feet down Broadway from Warrenest.

The City now brings smit to restrain the further proceeding of the work, claiming that the streets bolong to them in fee, subject to the trust to maintain them as atreets, that the defendants have no right to enter upon their fee without their permission, and that they are damaged by it.

The defendants present the affidavits of Mr. Beach, Pessident of the Company, of Alfred W. Craven, firmer Chief Engineer of the Croten Board, of George S. Green, and of Messrs. Holroyd & Mulier, Engineers, to the effect that \$15,000 had already been expended, which would be utterly lost to the defendants if the work was stopped; that the table was an outer ensing eight feet in diameter, eight inches thick of brickwork, or sheet iron to contain four tubes, two cliptical, of an average interior diameter of \$2 10-190 inches, and two of 16 inches; that the method of constructing it was the safest and most economical, and causing the least disturbance to the street, that the work was well constructed and no damage, had been done that the plans were submitted to and appreved by the Croton Board, and executive department of the city. That the tube was 174 feet below the surface of Broadway; that the road-bod of Broadway here was 63 feet wide, the depth to water 37 feet the hest square a cross section of 1,6724 feet, of which this rube occupied less than 69. A water-main and water-pipe, with two gas-pipes less than 9 feet, leaving all the reat unoccupied is swern, leaving ample room for all public uses of the seal than 69. A water-main and water-pipe, with two gas-pipes less than 9 feet, leaving all the reat unoccupied is swern, leaving ample room for all public uses of the soil thereof the caving ample room for all public uses o

n question.

Mr. Beach made a separate affidavit denying the City's

admitting the truth of all the facts presented by the affi-dayts, a grave question and one assuming greater gravity each day was presented—What rights the City had in the streets, or whether they had any inclusion in the affi-dayts presented the implied sanction of the proceeding by one of the Executive Departments of the city. The answer to that was that the Croton Department had no right to wave any rights of property of the city. It was restricted to controlling the sewerage, their ade, and the water supply of the city; beyond that they had no more power over the city rights than a street-sweeper, who was also in the employ of the corporation. As to the statements that they had done the illegal act with as little mischer as possible, it was no argument at all.

restricted to controlling the sewerage, their ade, and the water supply of the city; beyond that they had no more power over the city rights than a street-sweeper, who was also in the employ of the corporation. As to the statements that they had done the illegal act with as little mischief as possible, it was no argument at all. The opinion that there would be no future need of this space for public use was a mere opinion entitled to but little weight, as no man could anticipate the future needs of the state of the other streets, subject to a trust to keep them for use as a public street, but enembered with that trust the city were as absolute owners of the property as any private trustees were of property held by them subject to a private trust.

This was, he claimed, a new case, and distinguished entirely from the city railroad cases. In the case of iteralizeds, it was merely a purchase for the ase of the streets for a transient passage over the surface. It was not an exclusive occupation even of the surface, but left if free for the ordinary use of the streets.

Mr. Justice Cardono erallway cases, he must consider a future of the surface. It was not an exclusive occupation even of the surface, but left in free for the ordinary use of the streets.

Mr. Justice Cardono those draws really decided has immense amount of those draws fatus of the profession oblite dicta. For instance, in the Kerr case, nothing was decided but that an adjucent owner was not entitled to damages when a caliroad was laid in the street. There was more said by the Judges, but that was the only question before them. The City being the owner in fee of the street, it his company took but one shovelful wars, it was taking property without one shovelful wars, it was taking property in violation of 181, the fee of land taken for streets vested in the city, not be State. It was true, the Legislature bad the power of police over the street, to require their use in a manner consistent with their use a safers. If it regulated them in a manner inco

that in the complaint itself it appeared that they relied not wholly on the charters, but on the charters and the acts of the Legislature limiting and explaining the characts of the Legislature con-ters. This was a concession that the Legislature con-trolled the City in some measure, and if the City were not by its charters wholly exempt from legislative inter-ference with its property, then it was not exempt in any

troiled the City in some measure, and if the City were not by its charters wholly exempt from legislative interference with its property, then it was not exempt in any particular.

The complaint admitted that the defendants were legally incorporated, but denied that they had legally entered in possession of the land. In other words, the City claimed that this act was unconstitutional in that respect. They admitted that they held the streets in trust, but insisted that that trust was to be deferred by themselves. Such a proposition was monstrous. Mr. Graham then read the provisions of the charter of the Company to show its objects. He argued that this went at all a new question, but precisely the question raised and decided in the "Kerr" case alimided to by Mr. O'Gorman.

He claimed first that the soil of Broadway in the part now in question never was the property of the city but the State. The Dutch law attributed it to the sovereign. So did the English law which succeeded. The Dryan charter gave it to the city only "for the public use and service," and so far as that charter was aitered it was by legislative interference. Broadway was open as far as Fulton-st. in 1644. In 1700 it was spoken of as Broadway as far north as Vesey-st. In 1750 it was opened at least 75 feet north of Warren-st. The act of 1691 authorized the taking of lands for streets only for public use. The case of Darlington agt. The Mayor settled that "the property owned by the City Corporation is held by it as a public corporation, subject to the law-making power of the State." It was settled that the City Corporation is held by it as a public corporation, subject to the law-making power of the delegated powers.

The Legislature could, therefore, destroy the corporate existence of the city and leave its property to be administered by themselves for the public use, and could, therefore, do the latter alone. But the action is substantially for damages for trespass, and the adidavis of the stroets, supported by that of several engineers, showed t

The Court adjourned, and Mr. O'Gorman will reply :

SWILL MILK-CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY. Mr. Lincoln proposes to establish a Cooperative Milk Company, that the inhabitants of large cities

tive Milk Company, that the inhabitants of large cities may be sure of having the pure article. He says:

In no other way that I know of can the people of these cities protect themselves against the abominable stuff sold daily through our streets for milk. Most of the provision that reaches us from the country is of the yeary best kind. The fatical exen and sheep find their way to this market with all the fruits and grains, with butter, poultry and eggs, that go to make up our daily feed. It is only when we come to milk, that all our calculations fail. The vast distillation of grains for malt and other liquors in and around New-York, furnish an enormous quantity of waste material in a state of fermentation—that cows will cat and from it produce milk—but the use of such milk among children I am satisfied causes moso sickness and death than all other causes put together. The following tables will show the terrible fact that more of children under five years of age. How can we account for this infant holocaust except from the use of some unwholesome food.

wholesome food.

The records of the Board of Health for 1867 show the whole number of deaths in this city to have been from Oct. 6, 1865, to Oct. 5, 1867, 9,790; under five years of sec. 5,419, or Lots, more man helf of the whole number. The

Mr. James R. Gibson, Member elect from the Vilith Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

Billa were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., N. Y.)—For the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Mr. STRICKLAND (Rep., Mich.)—Granting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

XL1st CONGRESS-11d SESSION.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal,

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.,) announced the presence of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said that the political disabilities to which that gentleman had been subjected

had been removed. He therefore moved that Mr. Johnson be qualified.

No objection having been made, Mr. Johnson was then duly installed into office.

duly installed into office.

THE VIRGINIA BILL AMENDED.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.), the bill to attend the act admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those considered and passed.

COMMISSIONER WELLS ON PIG-IRON.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig-iron. Tabled, and ordered to be printed.

lered to be printed.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to au-

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mch.) Mr. Howards and Pacific Railroad Company to extend and construct, a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred and ordered to be printed. The bill esteds to that Company all the rights, franchises and land grants given the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of later 21 200.

grants given the Atlantic and recon-july 77, 1868.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bfil to author-mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bfil to author-ize a settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced a hit of autorize a settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy. Referred.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a joint resolution, directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen regardless of a former condition of servitude. Referred.

Mr. McDONALD (Rep., Ark.), from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported a substitute for the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships to carry the mails between the United States and ports in Europe and Asia, to promote emigration from Europe, and to lessen the rates of ocean postage. On his motion the bill, with amendments, was recommitted.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution, which was agreed

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

tanford, D.D., then acting as Chaplain to the various penal promising advantages to prevent psuperism and the commission of crime," and stating that, " since his duties had led him into the peniteutiary, a ten-fold weight of eparate place for the reception of vagrant children." This, probably, was the first suggestion of that great modern institution, the juvenile reformatory, which conproblem of the repression of crime. Mrs. Fry of England, John Falk of Weimar, Count Adelbert von der Reche Volmerstein of Rhenish Prussia, Mr. Wadzek of Berlin, and Dr. Wichern of Hamburgh, all began their labors in this direction subsequently to the date of Dr. Stanford's proposition. But the point of greatest interest in his communication is the added suggestion of a nantical department in connection with the proposed juvenile asylum. He proposed to have navigation taught theoretically, and a general idea given of the practical duties of a satior by masts and rigging on the land. He proposed further that a small vessel, under the command of a stitable master, should, from time to time, make short sea voyages, whereby there would be given to the boys who showed a predilection for the sea an opportunity to become so acquainted with the ordinary duties of a suilor as to qualify them for service on board any ves-

words are:

"I recommend that the greatest attention be paid to raise boys for sea service, the advantages of which will be found to be of the highest value, in proportion as your trade and commence increase, you require seamon of rour own without being indebted to foreignire, and the institution will lead, in this respect, its friending all or establish your independence upon the water. The routh you have rescued, on whom you have bestowed your kindness, will assurable form as attachment to the interests of the country, and nobir content for its rights and honors."

After the lapse of more than half a century, a reform

stowed away, and the first part of the starboard watch are called to the wash-room, where they perform their morning ablutions, under the superintendence of the officer of the deck, assisted by the ship's corporal on duty; the remainder of the boys, meanwhile, being engaged in washing down the decks. As soon as the first half of the starbeard watch have washed, the second half are sent to the wash-room, being relieved by their comrades in cleaning the decks. The same rule is observed with the port watch in their proper turn, so that the cleansing of the boys and of the ship goes on at the same time, the whole being finished, and decks dried

admit. At the roll of the drum (8 o'clock a. m.) the boys are piped to breakfast, for which meal 45 minutes are part that he is required to keep clean and free from rust. burnish what metal or bright work there may be in that part of the ship. All this is inspected by the officer of the deck before the boys leave their stations. At 9:30 one watch is sent to the school-room to pursue their studies till 11:39. The other is sent on deck, where their time is employed in receiving lessons in practical scamanshipknotting, splicing, bending hawsers, worming, loosing furling, and making sales, &c., &c. They are also, at this time, instructed in practical navigation, embracing working a day's work : the use of the quadrant, sextant. and octant; finding the latitude at sea and the longitude the mode of keeping a log. In this part of their duties the boys seem particularly interested. They appear per the rigging, which they do in the most fearless mannerthe fore, main, and mizzen topmen striving to outdo each other in speed and neatness of the furl of their sails-and this friendly rivalry acting as a powerful incentive to improvement. The boys have stations assigned them in all bringing ship to anchor, so that when the word is passed

After dinner the boys have a season of recreation till 1

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE. Coroner Flynn yesterday continued the examination in the case of Capt. John Alexander, alleged to have been poisoned. But one witness was examined,